

For these reasons, Congress has a responsibility to ensure that Customs continues to serve the needs of the business and trade community. That can only be achieved by safeguarding a balance between Customs' trade facilitation and homeland security functions. The Grassley-Baucus amendment promotes that balance.

AMENDMENT NO. 3995, WITHDRAWN

Mr. REID. Mr. President, earlier today there was a long deliberation and finally adoption of an amendment that had been earlier filed by Senator BAYH. It is my understanding that another amendment superseded that. That amendment is pending. It is No. 3995.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be withdrawn.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, the amendment is withdrawn.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, other than conforming and technical managers amendments, the only remaining first-degree amendments be the following, which are filed at the desk: COLLINS, NICKLES, HUTCHISON, FRIST, BINGAMAN-DOMENICI, and ROCKEFELLER.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I further ask unanimous consent that it be in order to file timely second-degree amendments up until 9:15 tomorrow morning.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, the unanimous consent agreement that was adopted by the Senate a few minutes ago, we want to make sure the RECORD is clear that when we talk about COLLINS, NICKLES, HUTCHISON, FRIST, BINGAMAN, and ROCKEFELLER, we are talking about one amendment per member, and I want the RECORD to reflect that.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The RECORD will so reflect.

Mr. REID. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent there now be a period for the transaction of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

JUSTICE THROUGH DNA TECHNOLOGY

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I would like to discuss H.R. 5107, the Justice

for All Act that was just passed by the House, by an overwhelming bipartisan vote of 393 to 14. The bill is the result of the hard work and dedication of many on both sides of the aisle.

In particular, I would like to commend Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee SENSENBRENNER and Ranking Democrat, Representative DELAHUNT for their outstanding leadership in shepherding this groundbreaking crime bill that will allow us to further unleash the evidentiary power of DNA. It will provide law enforcement the ability to find and punish the guilty and give use the comfort of certainty in criminal prosecutions. Moreover, the House attached Senator KYL's and Senator FEINSTEIN's critical Crime Victims Act that ensures victims' rights are protected in criminal prosecutions. That is very important.

This House passed bill is the result of months of intense negotiations and addresses the concerns raised regarding title III of the former DNA bill, including the major concerns, I believe, of Senators KYL, SESSIONS, and CORNYN.

And let me say, the overwhelming support for this bill in the House could not have been achieved without the hard work and dedication of the Department of Justice. I would like to specifically thank Attorney General Ashcroft, Assistant Attorney General William Moschella, and Deputy Assistant Attorney General Sean McLaughlin for bringing the parties together to create a truly bipartisan bill that meets the interests of all parties. Without their constructive input we would have never been able to get to where we are. I personally want to thank them for their support.

But our work is not done. I call upon the Senate to act expeditiously to pass this anticrime bill so we can present it to the President for his signature.

So we all know, there has been a tremendous amount of work done in the 22-page memorandum by Mr. Moschella and the Justice Department. I think we have made a monumental effort to address every one of those concerns. We haven't been able to address every case exactly the way the Justice Department requested, but there has been a good-faith effort on the part of the distinguished Senator from Vermont and Congressman DELAHUNT to be able to bring this Justice for All Act through to completion.

When it passed 393 to 14 yesterday in the House, I think that sent a message to everybody that not only would we get this DNA bill, but we would also get the victims' rights bill for which Senators KYL and FEINSTEIN have worked so long and hard.

Rather than take the time of my distinguished friend from Arizona and any further time from the bill on the floor, I want to compliment the Justice Department.

I hope we can get the last few things resolved so that this bill can pass, and that means working it out with a few of our colleagues in the Senate. I be-

lieve when they look at this bill and read it, they will realize almost every one of those concerns have been addressed in good faith. Senator LEAHY and I have worked hand in hand trying to make sure those matters were addressed.

Mr. President, I hope we can get this bill up and out so we can do what should be done for 400,000 rape kits—some of which are 20 years old—to help not only to discover those who are guilty but to put those who are on the streets, who have raped women, in jail where they belong. This bill will do exactly that. It is a very important piece of legislation.

Having said that, however, I want to make it clear that this administration has done a great deal. Thus far, it has committed to doing this, and it is the first administration that has done it. We have known about these rape kits for years. This is the final touch in the bill to help protect women in this country. It will be very important for us to pass it today. I hope we can get it done.

We are working very diligently to try to satisfy the concerns of all of our colleagues. Thus far, we are down to just one major concern, and hopefully when they read the bill they will realize we have addressed that as well and will agree to satisfy this matter.

I thank my colleague from Arizona and my colleague from Kentucky.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, a year ago this month, I stood with a bipartisan group of Senators and Representatives to announce the introduction of the Advancing Justice Through DNA Technology Act of 2003. This is landmark legislation. It provides law enforcement with the training and equipment required to effectively and accurately fight crime in the 21st century. It enacts the President's DNA initiative, as the Chair probably knows, authorizing more than \$1 billion over the next 5 years to eliminate the backlog crisis in the Nation's crime labs and fund other DNA-related programs. It also includes the Innocence Protection Act, a death penalty reform effort I launched more than 4 years ago.

We introduced our bill on October 1, 2003. One month later, the House passed it with overwhelming support, 357 to 57. Among those supporting the bill were the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, Congressman JAMES SENSENBRENNER, and virtually the entire Republican leadership, including Majority Leader DELAY. Clearly there was a broad consensus for action. The House vote marked a major breakthrough in finding solutions to these serious flaws in our criminal justice system.

Unfortunately, while the other body acted, we did not. Despite Chairman HATCH's sponsorship of the bill and strong support of it, the Senate Judiciary Committee did not begin work on